The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI. QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1891. No. 14.

S. H. CASWELL

DOES

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 13th March next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years twelve times per week each way, between Wolseley Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office of Wolseley and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspectors Office,
Winnipeg, 30th January, 1891. 14-16.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

By the Honorable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, being the 43rd Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, instituled "An Act respecting Indians," amongst other things in effect enacted that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, and having reference to the previous public notice on the subject, dated the Nineteenth day of August, 1887, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby further prohibited, and that the same prohibition is hereby extended to the Indians of Manitoba, and that every person who, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives as aforesaid, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North West Territories of Canada or in any part thereof, or in the Province of Manitoba or any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office in the City of Ottawa, this Twenty seventh day of January, 1891.

EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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Canadian Pacific Railway
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The Qu'Appelle Progress,

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if otherwise $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, G. S. DAVIDSON & CO., Qu'Appelle, Assa.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1891.

There is considerable commotion in the Opposition camp over the Dissolution of Parliament and every effort made to show that the action of the Premier is unjustifiable and has more the semblance of trickery than an honest desire to serve the best interests of the country.

We cannot see why the Opposition should object to a dissolution at any time, for if the people are dissatisfied with the policy of the Government, and are clamouring as much for unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union or annexation with the United States, as we are told by them, so much the better for that party, as they will all the sooner have control of the affairs of the State. Both political parties should always be prepared for an election, particularly the Opposition. The Conservative party is now ready for battle throughout the Dominion and we venture to say that in no constituency in Canada is there a more complete organization of that party than in Eastern Assiniboia.

We believe that the reasons given are satisfactory to the great majority of the electors. The Dominion Government has made, through Her Majesty's Government, certain proposals to the United States Government for negotiations, looking to the extension of our commerce with that country and they consider it necessary that their policy as set forth in these proposals should have the fresh endorsation of the electors in order to assist the Commission that will be sent to Washington in March.

The chief conditions of these proposals are:

"Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, with modifications made necessary by the altered circumstances of both countries.

Re-consideration of the Treaty of 1888, with the aim of securing free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and tranship cargoes in Canada

Relaxation of the Coasting laws in both countries.

Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska."

An emphatic endorsation of this policy by the people of Canada could not fail to materially assist that Commission, as it would show that we are actuated by a spirit of fairness in our negotiations, and are willing to make reasonable concessions, but are determined to still control our own fiscal matters, and to stand firm in protecting the interests of our own people.

The Government has not abandoned the National Policy, but still hold as they did when it was first inaugurated, that modifications would be necessary from time to time as the altered circumstances of the country made necessary, and we have no reason to doubt that, with a thorough knowledge of the nature of the modifications now proposed, the confidence so unmistakeably expressed in the old Chief in '78, '82 and '87, will again greet him on March 5th.

The Government a few days ago decided on a scheme for establishing dairy experiment stations in the several provinces of the Dominion. This action on the part of the Government must be gratifying to the people of the Territories as this country is most admirably adapted for dairy farming, and our experience for the past few years has proven that this branch of agriculture if properly and scientifically carried on, is a great source of wealth to our settlers. In Canada greater skill has been exercised and more uniformity attained in the quality of cheese manufactured than in butter and the result of our export trade shows that by a little attention to the manufacture of butter, most gratifying results will follow.

We export more cheese to great Great Britain than does any other country, and there is always a keen demand for it, while our butter does not meet with as ready sale, from the fact it is not of a uniform grade and the same care and skill has not been exercised in its manufacture. To overcome this drawback the Government wisely considered the recommendation of the Dairy Commissioner and no doubt every effort possible will be made to even improve the quality of our cheese and make our butter take a prominent place in the markets of great Britain. We know of no better place for one of these Experiment stations than Qu'Appelle and an effort should be made to get one established here. The plan set forth by the Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, the chief conditions of which will no doubt be carried out by the Government, is subjoined and speaks for itself

"Branch Dairy Experiment Stations should be organized in the several Provinces for the stimulation and guidance of dairy farmers. Through them it would be practicable to spread acceptable information as to the best practices. Everyone would be welcome to visit and learn. Frequent publications of bulletins on the results of experiments would keep them before the public, and that within a few months from their establishment.

New, small and fancy varieties of cheese would be made.

Investigations under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner would be made; and some of the cheese would be brought to the curing room in the dairy building at the Experimental Farm to prosecute enquiries into the causes of bad flavour in cheese, which is becoming a menace to the success of the trade in recent years.

Butter would be made at the Stations, particularly during the winter, for use as already indicated, —viz., to promote winter dairying among farmers and to facilitate the getting a foreign demand at high prices for Canadian butter.

I put this illustration in here. At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 I had charge of over $10,000 worth of butter and cheese sent there by the Provincial Government of Ontario. The fresh-made creamery butter was sold to take the place of Danish butter, and during intervening years I have had enquiries for such butter from importers, who state that they will pay the Danish price for quality similar to what they received them. Presently and up till now no provision has been made for promoting the commerce in butter.)

I would suggest that suitable cheese factories or creamery buildings be rented by the year in the several Provinces. A guarantee by the Dairy Commissioner would be given to the farmers who furnished milk, that they would received for it a price equal to the average price realized from neighbouring factories.

A sum of $1,500 annually for the running expenses of each station and to provide for probable losses in trial shipments of butter would be sufficient to cover the expenditure; an extra sum of $500, for each station for apparatus and fitting, would be required the first year. The location of the Experiment Stations need not be permanent in one district in any Province. After serving one district for a year or two the Station could be transferred to another; and after several years work, if the Stations had fully served the purpose of their existence, they could be discontinued, and the plant in each could be disposed of."

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We see from reports that the "Board of Education" is alive to the educational interests of our country. They are determined, as far as they are able, to make our school system complete. We commend their dilligence and forethought to every true North-Westerner.

There is no doubt it is the desire of every member of the Board, that we should keep abreast of the times in which we live, on educational matters. To do so will require in defatigable labor, and persistent application to duty on the part of every person within these Territories.

It will not do for the Government to relegate its duties to the Board, nor for the Board to transfer its responsibilities to the Inspectorate; nor for the Inspectors and Parents to impose upon the teachers, work which ought to be done by themselves respectfully. If our educational system is to succeed, each person or persons must do their duty. There is no doubt from the experiences of other provinces, it is well that something should be done for our prospective University.

We hope to see at no distant date a university, with commodious buildings, an efficient Faculty, and a circuculum, which will enable our sons and daughters to compete with the world in any and every walk of life. We therefore urge upon all interested "in higher education throughout the Territories," to so arrange their affairs as to enable them to be present at the meeting to be held in Regina on the third Wednesday in July at 10 a.m. There is every reason to expect that the request for a land grant to be made by the Dominion Government for such purposes, will be complied with, especially, if the people of the Territories, make it clear that the Board of Education is but voicing the public sentiment. As to the questions, how many Universities shall we have? and where shall they be located? We think the good judgment, and practical common sense of our people will be fully equal to answer, when the proper time arrives for such matters to be decided.

In the mean time let us do our best to prepare the way, so that the foundations of our educational structure may be made broad and deep.

We purpose in the near future to direct attention to a few things in connection with our common school system, which we think requires the attention of our Board of Education, such as the requirements of our schools, the qualifications of our teachers, and the provisions for a Normal School training.—

Our Ottawa Letter.

Snow! Snow! Snow! I never saw so much of the beautiful as we have here this winter. Nearly every day we have a visitation of the little white flakes. Too much snow here prevents traffic, and owing to the large rain fall last autumn it will be of no benefit to the farmers in the spring. The weather has been very changeable and most of the time severe. Yesterday the thermometer dropped 24 degrees in 2 hours. Oh! to be in the beautiful North-West, where this winter you are having perpetual summer.

That letter of Thompson's, Ex-Editor of the Globe, is a daisy for the Liberals. They say Sir Richard is scratching his head ever since in an attempt to figure out how the $15,000,000 for revenue is to be obtained, and where from. Perhaps "Ras" can raise it for them.

People here look upon the Liberal leaders as very unpatriotic in touring through the States just now, and as prominent Canadians getting insult upon insult heaped upon them. Vide Sir Richard at Boston the other day, and Laurier and Mercier in New York, although very funny as it was. The sudden death of Secretary Windom prevented Laurier, Mercier, et al., from getting off their guns. Wonder if he died in anticipation.

The prospects for a large immigration to the North-West in the spring are good. From all I can learn the Government is preparing for a vigorous filling up of the country, and it is stated that this is one of the things that is bringing Sir Charles Tupper out. The whole scheme will be known pretty soon, and it will be found to be a very comprehensive one. I find that the North-West is gaining in favor every day in the East, and from what can be seen of the condition of small farmers in the Eastern and Western Townships it would be a perfect bonanza for them to get up and go out there.

Mrs. Macrae's "*Bal Poudre*" was a grand success. The *elite* of the city was there, and the seductive dance was kept up till the wee sma' hours. The ladies looked charming, as, of course, they always do, but particularly so on this occasion. The dresses were superb, I can't describe them. Among the North-Westers we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Lewis, all of Winnipeg; Inspector Chalmers, of the N. W. M. P., Battleford; Mr. McPherson, of Calgary, (who is staying at Government House,) Mr. McGirr, of Regina, although now of Ottawa, Mr. Charles Lethbridge, of Regina, and some others whose names I could not obtain.

Mrs. Dewdney gives some very lovely "At Homes" in her beautiful house on McLaren St., and the Minister's dinners are *par excellence* most enjoyable. They are both splendid hosts and have become quite popular. It has become quite an honor to be invited to the "Dewdneys'."

Miss Mary Macdonald, daughter of the Premier, gives a dance on the 9th. The invitations are sent,

The pretty Miss Lay has practically left Ottawa society. She has been living in Washington for some time, and rumor has it that she is soon to be married to a high Government official at the Capital. She will be missed.

We are to have a grand carnival at the Rideau rink on Monday night and private theatricals in the Grand Opera on Saturday under the patronage of their Excellencies.

Skating is all the rage just now. Tobogganing is going out.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

Qu'Appelle Station, Feb, 9th, 1891.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS.

SIR:—I know I shall not be imposing upon your good nature in asking you to insert the following, because it is characteristic of you to assist those having any duty to perform. It was my painful duty to call together the school Trustees on the 3rd inst., as Mr. Westaway the assistant teacher had done the most cruel thing I ever heard of to my little boy seven years of age. He sent him out of school on Monday the 2nd inst. that bitter cold day to wash his hands in snow and the consequence was he came home with both hands badly frozen. The following is a copy of the resolution passed:

"The Trustees having heard both sides of the question are of the opinion that the teacher in sending the child out to wash his hands in the snow on a cold day like yesterday, was guilty of a great want of Judgment and is deserving of a reprimand from the board, and we trust that in similar instances in the future the children should be sent home with a note explaining the same."

Both Mrs. Clark and myself tender our thanks to Mr. Milliken, the chairman of the board, for his kindness in coming to our home in the evening after the meeting to see the child and to leave a few words of cheer with us in our grief because if our child had lost his hands by that monstrous, act, we should always regret coming to the North-West.

Yours Faithfully,
W. L. CLARK.

SINTALUTA.

—We have after a long time waiting got another wheat buyer. I suppose the town will be pretty lively for a season. Mr. H. Rowe thinks so by the purchases he has made of late, having bought 100 tons of hay and 1000 bushels of oats for his extensive feed stable.

Carphin Bros. are digging a very large town well, six feet square, for the convenience of the town, but have not found water yet.

—Mr. Jas. Cargo has returned to town after an extensive trading tour up the country. James looks well, as all men do when luck favors them in such a way as it does him. He is retiring from business having a very lucrative trade worked up here.

ADDRESS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EASTERN ASSINIBOIA:

GENTLEMEN,—As you are already aware, His Excellency the Governor General, acting on the advice of his responsible Ministers, has dissolved the Parliament of the Dominion, and you will be called upon, in the course of a very short time, to elect a representative for the Provisional District of eastern Assiniboia, and as such in the late Parliament I take the earliest opportunity of intimating to you that I shall again seek your suffrages in the forthcoming election.

During the time which I have had the honor of representing you in Parliament I have endeavored to fulfil my duty towards my constituents honestly, and to the best of my ability. As you are aware, the duties devolving upon me were two-fold, namely:—the representation of Eastern Assiniboia as a Member of the House, and the representation in the Cabinet of that vast tract of country extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific. The responsibility of office has been great, and the work in connection with it somewhat onerous, consequently if any small matters affecting my constituents have been inadvertently overlooked I trust you will consider all the circumstances. It has been my constant aim to advance and develop the interests of our great North-West, and looking back a few years it is pleasing to note that our combined efforts have not been without fruit in that direction, and I look forward to still greater advancement in the future. Our magnificent country is, year by year, being made more widely known, and as we thus progress collectively, and people recognize our great resources, we may look for individual prosperity.

In again asking your suffrages I fully realize the responsibility devolving upon me. I fully comprehend that in such an intelligent community as yours every action of the people's representatives closely watched and criticised. This being the case, the assurances that I have from time to time received from my constituents strengthen me in the belief that my candidature will not be unacceptable to you for another term.

The time is so short between this and polling day that I fear it will be impossible for me to call upon each elector, therefore I take the liberty, by means of this communication, to ask you, if you consider that my course in Parliament has been satisfactory, to continue the confidence reposed in me as your Member.

I expect shortly to be in the constituency, when I hope to have an opportunity, at the more convenient points, of seeing and speaking to the electors personally, and of offering any explanations and receiving suggestions in regard to matters affecting their interests.

Thanking you most heartily for the confidence reposed in me in the past, I am,

Your obedient servant,
E. DEWDNEY.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL SERVICE.

A Toronto boy, Hillyard A. H. Cameron, son of the late Hon. J. H. Cameron, and a Chambly boy, Wm. Andrew Yule, have attained majorities in their respective regiments. A Dundas boy, William Mogg Rolph, has reached the command of his battalion—the 2nd 17th—which he will shortly bring from Bermuda to Halifax. Three Canadians are now afloat in command of armed cruisers: Capt. Archibald L. Douglas, son of the late Dr. Douglas, of Quebec, is command of the "Edinburgh." Lieut. and Commander Charles F. Kingsmill, a son of Judge Kingsmill, in command of the "Goldfinch," and Lieut. Scott Gray, a son of the late Hon. Justice Gray, of British Columbia, in command of the "Forward". The first named is on the Mediterranean, the second on the Australian, and the third on the North American and West India station.—Ottawa Citizen.

MEDICAL HINTS.

The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsy, etc., take 10 to 30 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

THE HOME.

Our Girls.

BY ANNIE L. JACK.

"It does'nt matter, I can wear Harry's hat just as well," and Harriet (called Harry for short as well as her cousin) took from a peg in the hall a brown felt derby hat, and ran out doors. "That's just it," said Aunt Dell, "now-a-days girls wears boys' hats, stand-up collars, neckties, and shirt fronts, till it doesn't seem necessary to make a separate wardrobe. They use as much slang as their brothers, and have as much liberty. I think they are degenerating fast." "Not a bit of it," I answered, "at least not from these causes. They are as modest and sincere as ever, and twice as energetic.

The world has changed since it was the fashion for our Arabella to be a semi-invalid with drooping locks, and admirs, and pale sentimental sentiments. Now-a-days our girl puts her hair on top of her head if she likes and wears a common sense boot—has room to breathe in her clothes, and mind enough to choose for herself what the future shall be. She is not sold into slavery, nor does she clope down the ladder of ropes but she takes fate into her own hands and works out her own salvation. So it need not be considered a breach of etiquette to put on her cousin's hat, or coat either, if it fits her well."

Fashion is a queer thing, and what is tolerated by its mandidate is supposed to be all right, but what it condemns, even if ever so innocent, must be tabooed. I remember a family of pretty young girls who spent their summer at a village river side. They were very respectable people, but the girls were full of pranks and mischief, they went out bathing, and walked home through the village with bare feet and hair hanging down. This would pass on the sands at the seaside, but did not answer in this strict village society. So the girls soon found themselves outlawed, and wondered why their more sedate cousins and friends did not invite them to any entertainment or seek their society. No harm attached to their many pranks, but they were, all the same, condemned for indulging in them, as it was out of time and place for practical jokes, or the freedom of the ocean spray.

All the same our girls to-day are strong and helpful in every good cause, they are not dreamers but workers, and the King's Daughters, and members of every Temperance society, and Christian endeavour, are the flower of our young women, eager for service in the Master's vinyard, to labor for the good of others. There are some butterflies we know, but they are not *our* girls, each mothers' own, and the world has many thoughtful helpful daughters.

The Belief in Fairies.

In countries where a good deal of Celtic blood yet remains pure and untainted with Teutonic or Scandinavian a lingering belief in fairies may still be traced in remote parts. A few years ago an old man in the Isle of Man solemnly assured a traveler there that he himself had one night beheld the fairies at their revels in such multitudes "that there was quite a thickness tremendous of them," and no amount of skeptical questioning could shake the old man in his belief. At the present day, in the wilder parts of Cornwall, a quite genuine belief in being "pisky led" prevails. "Piskie" (pixie in Devonian) is the common Cornish name for fairies and certain mischievous sprites among them are supposed to derive great pleasure in enticing unwary travelers across the wild moors and hills from the right paths and leading them grievously astray. After landing some unlucky wight in a bog a burst of merry laughter in the air generally informs the traveler who his guide has been. The only way to circumvent these airy sprites is to turn the coat inside out before venturing across a desolate expanse. That they have a certain command over the powers of nature is shown by their having the power to blind and bewilder the traveler by throwing a fog around him, so that he cannot trace his way.

The following account of their personal appearance is preserved in a tale told by old wives in the neighborhood of Lamorna beyond Penzance: An old woman called "Aunt Joan," when on a visit to a neighbor popularly supposed to be a white witch, rubs a little ointment she finds hidden under some fern upon one of her eyes, and the result is that when she opens her eyes "the place was full of sprites and spriggans. In all the folds of the nets and sails hanging from the beams troops of small people were cutting all sorts of capers, the little creatures were tossing up their heels, waving their feathered caps and fans as they launched up and down on the merest bits of sticks or green twigs. Numbers of them were swinging in the cobwebs that hung from the rafters, or riding the mice in and out through the holes in the thatch.

"I noted that all the little men were dressed in green, pinked out with red, and had feathered caps on their heads, high riding boots, with silver spurs on their heels; their ladies were all decked out in the grand old fashion, their gowns were of green velvet, with long trains, some looped up with silver chains and bells or tassels, others had their trains sweeping behind them as they walked in grand state up and down. They seemed to think there was nobody in the house but themselves, prancing about in their high heeled shoes, sparkling with diamond buckles. The little women all wore high-crowned steeple hats like mine, with wreaths of the most beautiful flowers of all colors around them, sprigs and garlands on all the other parts of their dress and in their hands as well, flirting their fans in the faces of the men. They were the sauciest little mortals I ever did see. What puzzled me most was to see so many sweet flowers with them at at that time of the year. * * * I spied some ugly spriggans seated in the dark corner looking very glowmy, because they are deputed to guard the treasures and do irksome things the merry small people are free from. * * * A troop of the small people entered, playing such sweet strains on the pipes, flutes and other instruments they had made with green reeds of the brook and shells of the shore."

Then follows an account of how the fairy band approached the old dame Chenance (the white witch) and cast bunches of the herbs into her apron, with which she made the healing slaves and lotions. As soon as these fairies retired others came forward, bearing in their hands unopened flowers of the foxglove from which they poured magic dyes, which no sooner touched her dress than it was changed into velvet; others laid silver cord on the quiltings of the petticoat, and decked the old dame out in all manner and variety of flowers. The house is covered with marvelous tapestries, and the old dame so transformed with her fairy attire that Aunt Joan gets frightened and hobbles off, but on glancing back with her unanointed eyes sees Dame Chenance in her ordinary clothes sewing; but on looking with the anointed eye the fairy scene is again revealed.

Another story relates how a man, cutting furze on the heath, finds among the bushes a tiny figure asleep. He was no bigger than a cat and dressed in a green coat, sky-blue breeches and diamond-buckled shoes. Uncle Billy takes him home to his children, who make great friends with him, and call him Bobby Griglans (griglans is old Cornish for yeath). He is a gay little creature, who sings and dances for hours together, with a great abhorrence of dirt or dust. He only drinks milk and eats blackberries or hips and haws. They keep him a few days, but among the furze one day Bobby and the children meet a little man and woman, the man dressed just as Bobby, only wearing riding boots with silver spurs. The little woman wore a green gown spangled all over with silver stars. Her little steeple-crowned hat was wreathed with heather, perched on her golden curls, and the pretty soul was wringing her hands a crying. "Oh, my dear and tender Skillywidden, where ever canst 'a be gone to, my only joy?" "Now go'e back," said Bobby to, the children: "my dad and mam are come. Here I am, mammy." By the time he said "Here I am" the little man and woman and Skillywidden vanished and were never more seen. The children got a good thrashing for letting Skillywidden go, for if they had kept him he would have shown their daddy where crocks of gold are buried and they would all of them have been rich.

This allusion to the crock of gold must not serve to confound the fairies with the "Knackers," who are in reality gnomes and live underground, and have possession of gold and gems. Many a man in Cornwall at the present day will tell you with fear and trembling that he has heard the Knackers at work in the mines, and he knows misfortune awaits him. This class of being has no affinity with the fairies of Celtic fancy, but belongs to the demon and gnome traditions of Teutonic nations.

All things pass away; even our children now will scarcely deign to own belief in one of the purest fancies that ever entered human imaginations, and which in former days great poets deigned to treat as by no means despicable belief. Fairies are wholesomer diet for our babies' minds than anecdotes of great men and diluted history of human endeavors and failures. Let the children keep their fairies as long as possible, for fairy reverence means simple faith in goodness, and it does no harm for a child to see fairies in the cups of the flowers, even if he afterward has to learn all that can be learnt about vegetable tissues and coloring matter in solution.

Family Finances.

Underlying the family life, in a sense the plain, bare soil from which spring its flowers and fruits, is the family finance, says an exchange. Though so fundamental, it is a matter that is surprisingly often neglected. In the poverty stricken old world a calculating economy is felt to be vital to existence. But in our rich young land are homes of both high and low degree whose one financial principle is practically, "Spend as you make," a principle which has an alarming propensity to stretch out into "Spend before you make, in anticipation of your making." And so another cause of fret and worry and break down is added to our American living.

The pity of it! It is so easy, let one but think so, to plan intelligently for the home of our love. It is so delightful to unite systematically, now in a wise outlay, now in a glorious extravagance, now in sturdy self-denial. The delight of it gilds poverty and adds a new luster even to wealth.

Systematically, we say. And certainly, if system is ever needed in our workaday world, it is when the heads of the family meet in council upon a peak of time to consider the family finances.

In the ideal system our first care is the settling of the scale of expenditure. Too often this is set lightly, afer the scale of our childhood's home, or that of our social circle, or of our next door neighbor; or it is even set unwittingly, by an accident, a friend's gift, or an unwary purchase of our own. We now set it deliberately, recognizing it as the vital point of our system. We set it solemnly, realizing that, sooner or later, everthing is cost in heart and brain and soul as well as in current coin. We have no vulgar shame of simplicity. Unhappily we know that were "plain living and high thinking" to rule more widely among our republican homes, there would be many a winged spirit set free for lofty fight that shall now be cribbed, cabined and confined for baser uses through all its mortal life.

Next we make a schedule of the family needs. It is to be a complete one, with the completeness of well rounded living. And our items shall be charmingly promiscuous —fuel, schooling, furniture, books, benevolences, millinery, music and so on. We linger over this part of our work, determined to prevent the crowding out of any of those more subtle wants which are apt to be disregarded in our busy days and careless moods, haunted by some old, old woads, "Is not the life more than meat and the body than aiment?"

And now, with our scale of expenditure set and our budget of needs completed, we are ready for the great work of family statecraft—the just apportionment of our resources among our need items. One practical suggestion ere we begin it. Over and above our apportionments let us be as careful to "leave a margin" as were ever the unfortunate young financiers in "great expectations." Only our margin must be a real one, kept for unexpected emergencies. "It is the unexpected which counts."

When we have stood aside to watch the drama of life we have seen strange sights—parents starving the minds of children in order to pamper their bodies, women devoting wealth to the one coarse purpose of display, men hardening themselves against the suffering and sorrow of their fellows into brutal callousness, to go their own ways undisturbed. And now as we ourselves are called upon to judge of the varied values of life needs, how shall we be just? How shall we keep our domineering wants from playing the part of the lean kine of King Pharaoh's dream? Oh, for a scale in our weighing that shall weigh for us the impalpable things.

Just Plain Clean.

A pretty little woman said with a sigh as she laid down a fresh list of axioms for beautifying the person: "It is just enough to wear any one all out to follow half the directions written now to make you beautiful. I've tried them all. I've used vaseline and glycerine, acid, cocoanut oil and almond paste, rosewater and lemon juice. I have bathed in boiling water and ice water and in milk and water. I have washed my face in a towel of the roughest trash I could buy and rubbed my very cuticle off in my struggles to follow out the directions, and I have half washed it, as I would a bit of porcelain, with the softest, finest flannel I could buy. I think the worst of all was when I didn't wash it at all for a while, because some one said the hard water here in New York would cause wrinkles, so I wiped it off with one thing and another as long as I could bear it, when my husband suggested that I try just keeping plain clean for a while, and do you know I have? I had a particle of trouble since."—New York Letter.

How Woman May Walk Well.

If a woman doesn't walk well let her take a southern prescription for a bad walk. For about fifteen minutes in the morning and the evening let her put her hands behind her, clasping them, and lay a light, flat book on her head and then promenade her room with a determination not to drop that book; after a week a paper basin with a little water in it can take the place of the book, and, as the head holds its place better, the step is less jerky and the body doesn't wriggle, the basin can be filled until the student is able to walk with it and not spill a drop.

A Beautiful Deed.

I saw her at the exposition. She was slender and sweet and young; simply clad, but with an unmistakable air of elegance about her. She was carrying an old, shabby umbrella and a heavy, faded shawl, while close to her pressed a rusty looking Irish woman heavily laden with children of all ages and descriptions; one was crying loudly and lustily, and the young woman was smiling down at him. Suddenly some one exclaimed in a shocked tone, "Why, Bertha, who on earth have you with you?" She turned and answered simply, and without hesitation, "I don't know it it is some poor woman I am helping to find a seat." And of all the beautiful things that I saw at the Portland exposition, I thought that young woman the most beautiful and the most desirable.

AGRICULTURAL.

Few Cows Best.

A dairyman writes to the *National Stockman* that "we are all anxious to do a big business, to 'spread' ourselves, and we are apt to think that our capacity is equal to our desire. Many of us make the big mistake of undertaking more than we can carry through successfully, and in dairying this holds good with more force than in some other branches of farming. A dairy of say ten cows may be very profitable and the owner of it thinks that 20 or 30 cows would be proportionately profitable; and so they would if they received the same amount of care per cow as the ten, but this will rarely be the case. If we have the feed, the labor, the customers for the larger dairy, and have the ability to operate it, then we can go ahead with a fair prospect of success. But for a beginner to start with a large herd, failure will be apt to be the outcome for the first few years. The safest way to increase a dairy herd is to raise the heifer calves from the best cows: we are then pretty sure of one important point, and that is the quality of the tools we have to work with. The old saying, 'A good workman does not quarrel with his tools,' will not apply to dairying when cows are the 'tools' in question; if they are not good the work can't be well done. There are few large dairies that average very high in the yield per cow, and we must bear this in mind when we are contemplating an increase in the size of our herd and not calculate that 20 cows will give twice the yield that ten cows will. Sometimes the best way to increase the herd is to increase the feed; instead of adding three or four cows to a ten-cow herd, give the ten the feed designed for the thirteen or fourteen. Again, it may be better to reduce the number; dispose of the poorest ones and give the balance as much feed as all received. And we must remember that the greater the number of cows the wider must be the margin for losses."

Winter Care of Farm Wagons.

During a great part of the winter season the heavy farm wagon is not in use. When there is snow the sled takes its place, and in the absence of snow lighter vehicles are used for driving purposes. The best place for the farm wagon during this period of rest is under cover, but they do not all get there. In spite of all that has been said and written concerning the damaging effects of such practice many a wagon gets no housing save that of some friendly snow drift. The common excuse is that after farm implements and other wagons are provided with shelter there is no room for the big wagon. The greatest damage from such exposure is to the wheels; and those who cannot find storage room for the whole wagon can surely find room for these. No wheel, no wagon; but so long as the wheels are good one has a feeling of confidence in his vehicle. It is but a very few minutes' work to raise the wagon an inch or two and place props under the axles to hold them up. The wheels may be removed and placed under cover in some unoccupied corner. A few months later when the wagon is wanted for use the axles will be elevated ready for oiling and the replacing of the wheels. The wagon will need oiling anyway after a winter's rest; hence the removing of the wheels in advance adds but a small item of labor. While the wheels are under cover and well dried is a good time to examine them and attend to any needed repairs, so when the spring work calls them into use they will be ready to respond in good condition.

The housing of wheels only is not recommended for those who can make room for the whole wagon. It is here given with the belief that the best way is of no use to a great many to whom a "second best" might be of great value.—[Colman's Rural World.

Sheep and Thrift go Together.

In 1841 there were in a certain town in Connecticut 2,492 sheep and there were also at that time 18 farm mortgages. In 1853 we find 1,584 sheep and 25 mortgages; in 1869, 604 sheep and 37 mortgages, and in 1887, 309 sheep and 42 mortgages. Now I do not say that the decline in sheep husbandry has had all to do with the increase of farm mortgages mentioned above, but I cannot forbear saying that it is suggestive. In contrast to this is a locality not much larger than a school district in which the inhabitants have always kept sheep and quite extensively, too. The returns from a flock of 110 Michigan ewes kept upon a farm in this locality were as follows: Cost of 110 sheep in September, 1888, was $385, sales in 1889 of 100 lambs $400, and of 550 pounds of wool $165, or a total of $565, and the original capital as yet unimpaired. The lambs were contracted for on June 1 at $4 per head, to be taken from the pasture at the rate of ten a week until all were gone. This product was marketed easily and it did not require a daily trip of one to five miles to a station or creamery. There was no danger of an oversupply and a return of the goods in a damaged condition, no middlemen were required and the whole business was done on the farm.

From another flock of twelve sheep the annual receipts have been $112.75 per year for nine years, with a steady improvement in the grade of sheep. To you who have never given the matter any thought it will be surprising to learn how quickly a flock may be established. I know a man who in 1882 owned three lambs and he said that in five years from these three sheep he would have a flock worth $200. The plan he adopted was to sell the wool and male lambs and buy ewes with the proceeds. This course he followed for four years, when he found that his flock was becoming too large for his farm. He made sales to the amount of $202.17 and now owns seven sheep and twin-lambs. Two years after dogs troubled his flock so much that he closed them all out. From three sheep in six years he sold $505.-84 of their products. There is work in this business and at certain seasons of the year they need and must have the closest attention in order to get the best results and when this is given success is sure to follow. —[F. Chambers in Farm and Home.

A Turkish Diogenes.

There is reason to believe, writes, Dr. Buckley in the "Christian Advocate," that except in the supernatural elements, the story of "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" has been paralleled over and over again in the history of Constantinople. One of the Sultans not so very long ago was in the habit of going about like the famous Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid in disguise. On one occasion, passing a place where a man excavating a cesspool, he heard him say to himself in a loud voice: "Persevere, my soul, or I will plunge thee into deeper filth than this."

Some hours afterwards an officer approached the unfortunate man and said to him: "Come with me." Horror took possession of the laborer, who, when found by the officer, was dressed like a gentleman, and was taking his ease in a *café*. He tried to ascertain from the person who had him in charge why he was wanted; for some went into the secret place under the control of the Government and never came out; but no satisfactory answer could be given. After being detained for a long time in fearful suspense, he was at last brought into the presence of a very high official, and detained there. Finally, he was taken into the very presence of the Sultan. The Sultan was astonished to see the man, who had been covered with filth a short time before, so well dressed and intelligent in appearance. He said to him: "Are you the man whom I saw at work in a cesspool?"

"I am."

"How is it that I find you dressed in this way?"

"I am well paid for my work, which is very filthy and disagreeable; and afterward I cleanse myself and take mine ease."

"But what did you mean when you said: 'Persevere, my soul, or I will plunge thee into deeper filth than this?'"

The man trembled, knowing that at a word his head might be smitten from his shoulders. *Speak!* said the Sultan. He answered that a man often says in anger what his heart will not acknowledge.

"But what dost thou mean?"

He hesitated, and the Sultan reiterated his command: "What dost thou mean? What deeper filth is there than that in which thou dost work?"

He still hesitated. The Sultan assured him that no harm should come to him, and the man then replied:

"My work was disagreeable, and I was almost tempted to leave it when I thought, 'I am still free, I am obliged to flatter no one; if I give up this work I may be compelled to take service under the Government, to live by flattery and falsehood," and so I said to my soul: "Persevere, or I will plunge thee into deeper filth than this."

The Sultan, according to the story, was so pleased with this answer that he gave him a handsome present and allowed him to go away unmolested.

Sacred Trees.

The palm, the oak and the ash are, according to a timely and interesting article in the June number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, the three trees which, since time immemorial, were held to be sacred trees. The first among them which figures on the oldest monuments and pictures of the Egyptians and Assyrians is the date palm hometan. Tradition of a latter period says that when Adam left Paradise he was allowed to take with him three things—a myrtle, because it was the most lovely and most scented flower on earth; a wheat ear, because it had the most nourishment, and a date, because it was the most glorious fruit of the earth. The date from Paradise was in some marvelous way brought to the Dejaz. From it have come all the date palms in the world, and Allah destined it to be the food of all true believers, who shall conquer every country where the date palms grows.

The oak was always considered a holy tree by our ancestors and, above all, by the nations of the north of Europe. When Winifred of Devonshire (680-754 A. D.) went forth on his wanderings through Germany to preach the Gospel one of his first actions was to cut down the giant oak in Saxony which was dedicated to Thor and worshipped by the people from far and near. But when he had nearly felled the oak and while the people were cursing and threatening the saint a supernatural storm swept over it, seized the summit, broke every branch and dashed it, quasi supernı, motus, solaris, with a tremendous crash to the ground. The heathens acknowledged the marvel and many of them were converted there and then. But the saint built a chapel of the wood of this very oak and dedicated it to St. Peter

The Celts and Germans and Scandinavians, again, worshiped the mountain ash, and it is especially in the religious myths of the latter that the "Askr Yggdrasil" plays a prominent part. To them it was the holiest among trees, the "world tree," which, eternally young and dewy, represented heaven, earth and hell. According to the Edda the ash yggdrasil was an evergreen tree. A specimen of it (says Adam of Bremen) grew at Upsala, in front of the great temple, and another in Dithmarschen, carefully guarded by a railing, for it was in, a mythical way, connected with the fate of the country. When Dithmarschen lost its liberty the tree withered, but a magpie, one of the best prophesying birds of the north, came and built its nest on the withered tree and hatched five little ones, all perfectly white, as a sign that at some future time the country would regain its former liberty.

A Glorious River.

The St. Lawrence is a phenomenon among rivers, says *Nature's Realm*. No other river is fed by such gigantic lakes. No other river is so independent of the elements. It despises alike rain, snow and sunshine. Ice and wind may be said to be the only things that affect its mighty flow. Something almost as phenomenal as the St. Lawrence itself is the fact that there is so little generally known about it. It might be safely affirmed that not 1 per cent of the American public are aware of the fact that among all the great rivers of the world the St. Lawrence is the only absolutely floodless one. Such, however, is the case.

The St. Lawrence despises rain and sunshine. Its greatest variation caused by drouth or rain hardly ever exceeds a foot or fourteen inches. The cause of this almost everlasting sameness of volume is easily understood. The St. Lawrence is fed by the mightiest bodies of fresh water on earth. Immense as is the volume of water it pours into the ocean, any one who has traversed all the immense lakes that feed it, and for the surplus waters of which it is the only channel to the sea, wonders that it i not even more gigantic than it is. Not one drop of the waters of the five great lakes finds its way to the ocean save through this gigantic, extraordinary and wondrously beautiful river. No wonder, then, that it should despise the rain and defy the sunshine.

A Frog on an Outing.

In the early part of this summer we had a severe thunder storm, accompanied with a high wind, about sundown. The next morning, on entering the sitting room, I saw an object on the carpet near the window of an unusual appearance, and presumed some one had purchased a green rubber frog and placed it there for mischief. On a closer inspection I found it was a live frog, white belly, quite a dark green body and black spots; black stripes across the legs; body three inches long. He was very lively, and I found him perched on the low window sill when I came back with the watering pot to secure my visitor. I covered the top with the exception of a small space for air, intending, after my return from the city, to have him out and see if he had started in the direction of the nearest water, some distance off; but, before the rest of the family saw him, he had somehow made his escape.

I had often read of it raining frogs, toads, etc., but here I had stronger evidence than I had ever heard of, as this front room was the second story, and a very high one, therefore he could not have jumped up. He was not borne there, except he was borne on the wings of the wind. He could not be accounted for, except the storm picked him up over half a mile off at least, as neither that little pond near the Ohio River, with no creeks between them and us, was nearer than that distance, and carried him to the floor of the upper porch, when he hopped or was carried into the room by the storm before the windows were closed, which I learned was done after the fury of the storm had commenced.

A Much-Named Family.

There is a family living near the fair grounds in Athens, Ga., consisting of seven children. The parents seem to like a superfluity of names.

The first child is named Mary Magalina Mandy Meetum Elizabeth Betsy Polly Mack Barrett.

The second child is named Alice Georgia Ann Yorena Barrett.

The third child is named Mattie Francis Anna Tranna Barrett.

The fourth child is named Emory Seper Walker Buster Barrett.

The fifth child is named Tila Cory Coston Estelle Liniment Ettle Isiduler Barrett.

The sixth child is named Effice Bozma Mendensy Virginia Barrett.

An Ancient Couple.

A despatch from Lac Quiparle, in Minnesota, states that the oldest married couple in the world is to be found at that place. Mr. Daniel Salisbury completed his 103rd year on December 14, and his wife is seven years older. They were married in January 1811. Until recently this venerable pair lived by themselves in a log-house on the Yellow Bank river, and both are described as being still in good health. On his 100th birthday Mr. Salisbury walked to Bellingham and back, a distance of seven miles each way.

A Great Pair of Antlers.

Newfoundland is the greatest caribou country within reach of American gunners, and yet it is rarely visited. More hunters from England cross the Atlantic in search of the noble game than go from any part of America, yet the visitor is sure of success provided he has a strong pair of legs and is not afraid of a long and hard tramp through a marshy plain, and can put up with camp life in which there ought to be elements of pleasure to the true hunter. As the caribou weighs over four hundred pounds, one animal is all that a sportsman will ask.

In the fall the caribou travel a good deal and come out on the marshes to feed, and in November they begin to migrate from one part of the country to another. That season is therefore the best time to go out for them. Usually a stag will be seen out on the marsh in company with three or four cows, and it then becomes a matter of creeping up on them in the same manner that a deer is stalked. Of course only the stag is shot at, and the cows are allowed to depart in peace, a method of procedure they usually are not slow to avail themselves of. Only the stag carries the antlers, the cows having merely a spike on the forehead or in rare instances a bit of light, thin, branching horn. The stag sheds his horns in December, and grows a new set every spring. Their growth is rapid, and by September the beautiful, branching crown of horn is hard and strong, weighing with the skin about thirty or thirty-five pounds. The color varies from light grayish-white to a dark reddish color. This is owing to the habit of rubbing the horns against the trees. A sort of larch, or juniper, as they call it in Newfoundland, stains the horns to a maroon or dull red.

The stag himself has a grayish-white color and seems to take on the color of the white, mossy grass, just as the ptarmigan in the North changes to a white in the winter, while his summer plumage is brown. The cow is darker in color and keeps the markings all through the year. Another peculiar fact is that the female does not shed the spike except once in two years, probably retaining it throughout the year in order to protect the young. The whitish appearance of the stag makes it often difficult to distinguish him at a distance, and a big white rock is sometimes taken for a stag. When the stags and their following come down on the plains they pass along through regular trails into the marshes. The guide, therefore, mounts a tree, and when he sees a stag coming out signs to the hunter the direction and the manner to proceed in working up to him against the wind so that the beast may not smell the hunter as he approaches. The caribou have a keen sense of smell and are constantly sniffing.

As large a drove as forty were seen in Newfoundland last fall and many were shot by settlers, who trust to the caribou for their winter supply of meat.

The Boy's First Grouse.

The boy of fourteen, alert, but too full of life to move slowly and cautiously, is walking along an old road in the woods, a road that winds here and there with meanderings that now seem vagrant and purposeless, but once led to the various piles of cordwood and logs, for whose harvesting it was hewn. Goodly trees have since grown up from saplings that the judicious axe then scorned. Beeches, whose flat branches are shelves of old gold; poplars, turned to towers of brighter metal by the same alchemy of autumn, and hemlocks, pyramids of unchanging green, shadow the leaf-strewn forest floor and its inconspicuous dotting of gray and russet stumps. How happy the boy is in the freedom of the woods; proud to carry his first own gun as he treads gingerly but somewhat noisily over the fallen leaves and dry twigs, scanning with quick glances the thickets, imagining himself the Last Mohican on the war-path, or Natty Bumpo scouting in the primeval wilderness. Under his breath he tells the confiding chickadees and woodpeckers what undreamed danger they would be in from such a brave were he not in pursuit of nobler game. Then he hears a sudden rustle of the dry leaves the *quit! quit!* of a partridge catches a glimpse of a rapidly-running brown object that on the instant is launched into a flashing thunderous flight. Impelled by the instinct of the born sportsman, he throws the gun to his shoulder, and scarcely with aim, but in the direction of the sound, pulls trigger and fires. On the instant he is ashamed of his impulsive haste, that fooled him into wasting a precious charge on the inanimate evergreen twigs and sere leaves that come dropping and floating down to his shot, and is thankful that he is the only witness of his own foolishness. But what is that? Above the patter and rustle of falling twigs and leaves comes a dull rebounding thud, followed by the rapid beat of wings upon the leaf-strewn earth. With heart beating as fast he runs toward the sound, afraid to believe his senses, when he sees the noble grouse fluttering out feebly his last gasp. He cannot be sure that it is not all a dream that may vanish in a breath, till he has the bird safe in his hand, and then he is faint with joy. Was there ever such a shot? Would that all the world was here to see, for who can believe it just for the telling?

There never will be another such a bird, nor such a shot, for him. He fires a dozen ineffectual shots at fair marks that day, but the glory of that one shot would atone for twice as many misses, and he need not tell of them, only of this, whereof he bears actual proof, though he himself can hardly accept it, till again he tests it by admiring look and touch.

Habits of the Hare.

A writer on hares gives some interesting facts about the life led by "puss" in weather such as the present, when snow is thick. During the fall they will often lie until they are completely buried, and spend two or three days in a semi-torpid state, their warm breath keeping a tiny hole open. They make what the Eskimos call an "igloo," like the female polar bear. If only a few inches fall, they are exceedingly wide awake, knowing how clearly they show on the white surface. Then one can see what long distances they travel at night, and also how close they come to villages. Even when not pressed by hunger they will frequently visit the laborers' cabbages, and if snow is deep they come regularly if not disturbed, and sometimes pay the penalty by being snared in their passage through the hedge. Their pace, of course, is something tremendous, and is divided into three rates—walking, running and "sprinting." The first is the ordinary graceful hop with the back arched, when the times at which the feet are placed on the ground can be counted; the second is a small gallop, and the third tip-top speed made at that most precarious moment in the life of a hare when the imminent danger is before, or rather behind it of being jugged or of otherwise falling ingloriously into the cook's pot and having no more quiet nibbles at the cabbage.

An Immense Shark.

While native fishermen were out fishing with nets a short time ago at Waialua, on the other side of Oahu, a monster shark got entangled in one of the nets, and was hauled ashore on the beach. Almost the whole village went down and killed the monster with axes. The shark measured 18 feet in length. When cut up into pieces two good-sized turtles, one of which was still living, were found in the stomach, says the Honolulu Times. The turtles measured 18 inches across. Other things of a varied nature were also found in the stomach. The jawbones were brought to Honolulu by the steamer C. R. Bishop and placed on exhibition. The jaws have seven rows of teeth and measure 22 inches when fully extended.

A wife calms down a man's impetuosity. Often unseen by the world, a woman holds the reins of a man's life, controlling, checking, saving him from many a disastrous mistake, many a fatal step. But she not only holds in check—she incites to right action; stimulating a man's flagging energies, spurring him on to renewed effort, to do and to dare at the bidding of duty.

Early Games.

According to Professor Morse in a recent lecture at Salem, Massachusetts, a great many of the common games of to-day are of great antiquity and they have existed through centuries without change. Kite flying began in China centuries ago and it is still practiced there most extensively. Ball playing has been an universal custom all over the world. The ancient Greeks, who delighted in perfection in even the smallest things, practiced ball tossing while dancing with an accompaniment of music. From this custom are derived the words "ballad," "ballet" and "ball," meaning a dancing party. Polo is an ancient Persian game and it was played always on horseback. The origin of dice is not known, but we find some form of the game practiced in every country. In China five sided nuts are used, the Esquimaux use pieces of ivory cut in the form of various animals, and among the Indians deer bones are used. The game of parcheesi is found in India, Asia and among the Aztees of New Mexico. Tit-tat-too is of Chinese origin, and chess, of which checkers is a low variety, was originated in India to illustrate in a game the ordinary mode of warfare. The game as now played in China and Japan is much more complex than our own. Jumping rope and blindman's buff are found all over the world, with an infinite number of variations. Lacrosse is an Indian game and whole villages took part in it. The old English games of the most prominence were boar hunting and hawking. These were succeeded in popularity by cock-fighting, bull baiting, sham battles and skating, the skate being made of a deer bone. Archery was a necessity more than a recreation up to the time that firearms were invented, but since then it has been one of the most popular sports. Archery clubs, which have been kept up continuously, since the time when the soldiers were armed with bows and arrows, are in existence to-day in England.

Japanese Bathhouses.

Next comes the bathhouse. If you do not recognize the furo-do by the Chinese or hiragana characters stamped on the blue curtains fluttering outside its door, you shall know it by the boys and men emerging from the "honorable hot water," with hands and feet bright red, by reason of the parboiling which they have just undergone; or, by the women with wet hair brushed back from their foreheads, and tied up at the end in a triangular piece of paper.

When these latter get home, O Kami San, the coiffeuse, will come and dress their moist, black tresses for the next two or three days, in one of the many modes prescribed by fashion. There is the mage for married women, where the hair is drawn over a pad in a solid, shining, single boss; and there are other elaborate styles for unmarried damsels, musumes girls and geishas, not to be achieved without much appliance of camelia-oil, gold and silver strings, and Kanzashi—the carved and tinselled hairpins.

Inside the bathhouse are to be seen tubs, tanks and a sloping wooden floor, the rooms for males and females being divided, if at all, by a mere lattice as often as by any solid partition. The Japanese are not in the least ashamed of the body, the "city of nine gates" which the soul temporarily inhabits. In summer time there is not much of anybody concealed, especially in the country villages, where the police are not particular, as sometimes they show themselves in the towns. This frank exposure goes with the most perfect modesty, and indeed leads to it.

He would be considered a very ill-bred person who gazed with eyes of too much curiosity at what the bathhouse, or the toilet in the shop front, or the maternal duties attended to upon the pavement should casually reveal. Morality rather gains, and sentiment decidedly loses, by its candor of Japanese manners as regards nudity, for no one looks at what all the world may see, and it is the veil which makes the sanctum.

A Fiendish Sacrifice.

The story of a deed which rivals in fiendishness those of Massachusetts in witchcraft days, comes from the Saskatchewan valley. In June last an Indian, Blue Horn, went hunting and trapping in the beaver hills, near Fort Saskatchewan, accompanied by a boy about 8 years old, the eldest son of a Victoria Indian. While looking at his traps one day, accompanied by the boy, Blue Horn told the latter to return to camp while he continued examining his traps. On the return of Blue Horn to the camp he was surprised to find that the boy was not there. The other Indians in camp turned out and searched for the boy, but did not find him, and finally gave it up. The other day a halfbreed from Beaver Lake named Charles Deschnait found in the woods not far from New Beaver Lake trail, and about six miles east of Fort Saskatchewan, the skeleton of the child in a standing position, its arms stretched out and wrists tied to two trees. He did not remove the skeleton, but went to inform the father of the lost boy in order that he might see it and identify it as the remains of his lost son. From circumstances surrounding the affair it is evident the lost boy had been offered as a sacrifice to secure good luck in hunting by Indians. As is their custom, the savages had hung about the body bits of cloth and trinkets to propitiate gods.

How Water Snakes Feed.

Having repeatedly been interested in watching how water snakes feed, I was careful in noting how one particular snake manœuvered to get a meal in Crum brook, one of the trout streams preserved by the Quaspeake Club, of Rockland county, N. Y., of which I am warden. The snake darted from under the bank and seized a chub about three inches long, half of its body being in the mouth of the snake. I struck the reptile smartly with my cane, when it darted away, and the fish wriggled off slowly for a few feet and then lost all power of motion, although it did not seem to be even slightly bruised. Upon taking it out of the water I observed a thick slime of mucus covering the whole body, which I scraped off, and returned the fish to the water. At first it was very active, swimming around lively, but in a few moments seemed once more to lose the power of motion. I again took it out of the water, and found the coating of slime thicker upon its body than before. I scraped it off again, with the same result, but finally the fish turned on its side dead, and in about five minutes, spent in perfect quietude on my part, the snake came from under a submerged stump, seized the fish and disappeared. The incident led me to believe that the snake poisoned the fish by coating it with a thick secretion I found upon its body.

Words of Wisdom.

Sorrows remembered sweeten present joys. —[Pollok.

It is better to wear out than to rust out. —[Bishop Horne.

God ever works with those who work with a will.—[Æschylus.

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.—[George Eliot.

Sleep, riches and health are only truly enjoyed after they have been interrupted.—[Richter.

A crowd is not company and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.—[Bacon.

Be a man!
Bear thine own burden: never think to thrust
Thy fate upon another.
—[Browning.

Let a man learn that everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law and not by luck, and that what he sows he reaps.—[Emerson.

A father has been complaining to a friend of the family of the conduct of his prodigal son.—"You ought to reason with him seriously," says the friend of the family.—"So I do! So I have!" says the father in despair; "but it has no effect. The young scoundrel will listen to nobody who isn't a fool like himself. I want you to go and talk with him."

Household Hints.

To stop hiccough take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

When suffering from overstrained and tired eyes bathe them in hot water several times a day.

Hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.

When any one runs a nail or a wire in the flesh hold the wound over burning sugar as soon as possible and it will prevent soreness.

Procure from your druggist a small bottle of tincture of benzoin and apply to any flesh wound. It will heal immediately and not get sore.

Soak the feet and bind on baking soda dampened, and in the morning you will be surprised to find the soreness all out of corns.

To take the rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslacked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

Relief for Cold in Head.—A teaspoonful of camphor in a wide-mouthed bottle, well covered with boiling water, produces a warm vapor which can be inhaled for the relief of acute head colds. Ten minutes' use, three times a day, will suffice.

Milk of Roses.—The following formula for an excellent preparation for the complexion is credited to Schubarth. It makes the skin soft, fair and clear and gives it a natural flush which is very attractive. Take three drachms of almond paste, one half pint of rose water and one half-fluid ounce of tincture of benzoin. Make it in emulsion.

Handsome Table Cloths in damask linen that by long wear are cut in the seams can be made into carving napkins or serving cloths by cutting them into squares for putting under the meat platter to preserve the dinner cloth from gravy splashes. They may be either hemmed or fringed and they will serve to cover a large luncheon tray.

Very pretty shades for the [illegible] on the table are white lace over silk [illegible] of the flowers used in decoration [illegible] a spray of the flowers trailing over [illegible] one are made of colored silk [illegible] flower petals, poppies looking [illegible] well, while others are of lace, edged with a garland of flowers.

The following remedy for rheumatism is given in the *English Mechanic*: One quart of milk, quite hot, into which stir one ounce of alum—this will make curds and whey. Bathe parts affected with the whey until too cold. In the meantime keep the curds hot, and, after bathing, put them on as a poultice, wrap in flannel, and go to sleep (you can.) Three applications should be a perfect cure even in aggravated cases.

When the face is usually pale bathe it in tepid water, rubbing briskly with a Turkish towel. Then apply every day

MR AND MRS. BOWSER.

By Mrs. Bowser.

It has been a fortnight of surprises to me and I hardly expect the public to believe what I am about to relate.

The other morning, as we were seated at breakfast, Mr. Bowser suddenly observed:

"You don't look exactly well, Mrs. Bowser, and it has worried me for the last three or four days. Are you ailing?"

"It's that—that same tooth, you know," I replied. "I think the filling will have to come out and the work done over again."

"Too bad! If there's anything on earth to make one miserable it's the toothache. I'll go down with you this afternoon if you wish."

I looked up at him in the greatest amazement. Mr. Bowser is not a cold-hearted husband, but, like so many others, he is prone to keep much of his tenderness and most of his praise for himself. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred his reply would have been:

"Tooth aching again, eh? Well, if you don't know any better than to get your feet wet or to sit in a draught, you must take the consequences. I've got sixteen hollow teeth, and yet none of them ever ache."

Mr. Bowser's kindness and solicitude surprised me and touched my heart, but there was more to come. When he was ready to go down town he asked:

"Anything I can send up from the drug store? No? Well, better make up your mind to go down to the dentist's this afternoon. My! but how that boy of ours does grow! And, say, I have been watching him for the past few days, and I must praise you for the tidy manner in which you dress him and for his respectful and genteel manners. So long, little one—home by 12."

Well, I stood and looked after him, and then I sat down and stared at the wall, and then I tumbled on the lounge and began to boo-hoo like a girl who had lost her first beau. The cook came in and caught me at it, and raising her hands to Heaven, she exclaimed:

"Pigs and pipers! but he's been walking all over you again! If I had such a husband I'd put rats in his bed!"

It was no use to tell her that I was crying because Mr. Bowser had *not* walked all over me, and she withdrew declaring that she almost felt it her duty to mix rough on rats with his pudding.

In a day or two there was another surprise. At noon Mr. Bowser observed:

"You haven't been out of the house an evening for two weeks. Suppose we go to the theater to-night?"

I looked at him in wonder.

"It's a play I know we shall both enjoy, and we'll take Harry along. He's old enough to realize something about it, and he won't be the least bother."

"Do you mean that we shall all go—go—go——"

"Go to the theater, Mrs. Bowser. Just make your arrangements accordingly."

When he had gone I stood up and shed ears. Then I sat down and cried. Then I fell over on the lounge and indulged in some more boo-hoo, and I hadn't got through when the lady next door ran in of an errand and caught me, and exclaimed:

"Mrs. Bowser, I wouldn't stand it another day! I'd get up and assert my independence even if I had to go out and do washing at fifty cents a day! The idea of that man sitting down on you the way he does is something shameful!"

We went to the theater, and Mr. Bowser praised the play, the actors, the house and everything else. He even permitted five different men, who had forgotten to bring their beer in bottles, to get up and crowd past us three different times to go out and guzzle. On the way home seventy-nine of us were packed into one street car, because the company had no oil to grease the wheels of any more. I expected that Mr. Bowser would exclaim, explode and inveigh, and end by calling upon everybody who preferred death to tyranny to leave the car, but he didn't. On the contrary, he seemed to enjoy the crush. They trod on his toes, rubbed the hind buttons off his coat, jammed his hat over his eyes and elbowed his ribs, and yet Mr. Bowser smiled and remarked:

"Rather tight quarters, but if we all preserve our good-nature we shall pull through all right."

I lay awake more than two hours that night, puzzled and mystified and wondering if Mr. Bowser contemplated suicide or was going crazy. I finally decided that he was all right. All husbands run in streaks, like pork, and this happened to be the beginning of a new one. I didn't know whether the end was reached or not, and was, therefore, somewhat anxious next morning. Imagine my surprise, after breakfast, when Mr. Bowser said:

"You were speaking about a new carpet for the front chamber. Better run down this morning and pick out something."

But you—you——

"Oh, I'll trust it all to you. There isn't a woman in this town with a better eye for colors and harmony. Just get something to please yourself and you will please me."

I looked after him with open mouth as he went away, and I stood staring so long that Harry came and pulled at me and called:

"Ma! Ma! Do you think papa is going crazy?"

Well, I had to sit down and cry, and just as I had reached the loo-hoo part of the performance, in came the cook to know whether she should stew or bake the chicken. She caught me fairly, and, standing before me with arms akimbo, she exclaimed:

"And he's been walking all over you again! Mrs. Bowser, why don't you appeal to the police? If you say so I'll go right out now and call the patrol wagon."

That evening, after supper, Mr. Bowser laid down his paper and said:

"Come, let's have a game of euchre."

"But you—you——

"Oh, I'm not much of a player, but I'll do the best I can."

I was in dread of an explosion when I won the first game, and I noticed that cook had posted herself in the back hall, to be on hand in case foul play was attempted, but Mr. Bowser indulged in a hearty laugh and said:

"You were two many for me that time, old girl."

To my surprise as we played on, he did not contend that the queen of hearts was higher than the ace of spades as an "odd" card, or that the jack of hearts could take the jack of diamonds when clubs were trump. He even let me take his right bower with the joker without calling me a fraud, and when I had won five straight games he pushed back with a laugh and said:

"First time we have an hour to spare I'll have you learn me how to play euchre. Better arrange to have a little card party some night this week. They are very pleasant affairs, and I'll do all I can to make things go pleasantly."

That was three days ago, and Mr. Bowser hasn't "backslid" yet. I'm the contrary, he is growing better and better every day. The cook came up stairs this morning to say to me:

"I'll tell you just what it is, ma'am. The whole caboodle of 'em goes by fits and starts. One day they walk on you, and the next day you can pull their noses. He's just got one of his good fits on, but you look out. I expect nothing less than to hear him breaking up the furniture the first in the morning."

Great possessions and great want of them are both strong temptations.—Goethe

Little Cohen—"Pass der vinegar, moder" Mrs. Cohen—"You mus'n't take so much vinegar, Mosey. Dot vas bad for your constitution." Mr. Cohen—"Let him have all he vants, Leah. If you stunt his growth he can ride on der street car all his life at half price."

Gentleman—"You are a cheat! The picture you sold me yesterday has printed upon it "Original—by Rembrandt." It has just been proved to me that it is only a copy." Dealer—"The signature was perfectly correct. The original is by Rembrandt."

Golden Thoughts for Every Day.

Monday—

When the worldling, sick at heart,
Lifts his soul above;
When the prodigal looks back
To his father's love;
When the proud man from his pride
Stoops to seek Thy face;
When the burdened brings his guilt
To Thy throne of grace:
Hear then, in love, O Lord, the cry,
In heaven, Thy dwelling-place on high.
—*Anonymous.*

Tuesday—

O Thou, who hast spread out the skies,
And measured the depths of the sea,
Twixt heaven and ocean shall rise
Our incense of praises to Thee.

We know that Thy presence is near,
While heaven our bark far from the land;
We ride o'er the deep without fear—
The waters are held in Thy hand.

Eternity comes in the sound
Of billows that never can sleep!
There's Deity circling us round—
Omnipotence walks o'er the deep;

O Father! our eye is to Thee,
As on for the haven we roll;
And faith in our Pilot shall be
An anchor to steady the soul.
H. F. Gould.

Wednesday—"Nothing new under the sun." I compare life to a little wilderness, surrounded by a high dead wall. Within this space we muse and walk in quest of the new and happy, forgetting the insuperable limit, till, with surprise, we find ourselves stopped by the dead wall; we turn away, and muse and walk again, till, on another side, we find ourselves close against the dead wall. Whichever way we turn we see the same.—*John Foster.*

Thursday—

O smile of God, fair sunlight of our being.
Shine in this soul of mine;
Grant me that larger sight, sweet visions seeing,
Of Thee in every thing.

O smile of God, if o'er me darkness hovers,
The sun eclipsed in night
Pierce through the gloom which for a moment covers
This hungering for the light.

O smile of God, in thee nor storm nor danger:
All dark, foreboding sense,
Walking in thee my soul, no more a stranger,
Finds light and home and peace.
—*Anonymous.*

Friday—The true definition of life is a power to gather the material of the universe to ourselves, make it our own, and use it under the control of a will. This constant accretion involves constant waste. Living involves dying. But right life is such a use of material that we do not die in such a way as to destroy our organic power and selfhood. Sin is self-destruction. To save yourself is the charge of Jesus. He gave it as His mission to help us to save ourselves. Our souls are not nothings, mere expressions, thoughts, conceptions, but they are our organic selves, the subtler something, that is the result of life. The soul lives. To save the soul is to save the soul in all its functions from dying.

Does this seem a trifle abstract. Well, nature always gives us chestnuts inside of burrs and shells. The life of the chestnut is ever hidden when you get at the meat; it is in a little cell in the heart of the nut. Now I have got down at least to the nut, and we will see about the life germ that is in it.

E. P. Powell.

Saturday—

There are times when the troubles of life are still:
The bees wandered lost in the depths of June,
And I paused where the chime of a silver rill
Sang the linnet and lark to their rest at noon.

Said my soul, "see how calmly the wavelets glide,
Though so narrow their way to their ocean-vent;
And the world that I traverse is wide—is wide,
And yet is too narrow to hold content."

O, my soul, never say that the world is wide—
The rill in its banks is less closely pent;
It is those who are shoreless on every side,
And thy width will not let thee inclose content.
Bulwer Lytton.

To Mothers.

"O mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that 'excellent thing in a woman,' a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or willful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, would they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children?"—*Christian Observer.*

Baked Spanish Onions.—Wash the onions, but do not remove the skins; put them into boiling water with a little salt; boil them rapidly for one hour; then take them out; wipe them dry; roll each one separately in a thin piece of paper and bake slowly about one hour; remove the skins; place them in a vegetable dish and serve with a white sauce, with pepper added.

Beef Fritters.—Cut some thin slices from the undercut of the sirloin, and dip each slice into a good batter made of eggs, flour and milk, seasoned with allspice, pepper and nutmeg; have a pan of very hot lard or butter ready, and place each slice well covered with the batter into it; fry a good brown; serve with mustard and mashed potatoes.

It is said Austria and Great Britain have signed a secret convention allowing the former Government to occupy the seaport of Salonica, in European Turkey, on condition that Austria will support the British policy in regard to Turkey, Armenia, and Egypt.

The Sabbath Chime.

O God, the Rock of Ages,
Who evermore hast been,
What time the tempest rages,
Or dies the fairest scene;
Ere thy first creatures knew
Or earth or sea or sun,
To endless generations
Thou Only art Thou!

Our years are like the shadows
On sunlit hills that pass,
Or grasses in the meadows
That wither as we gaze;
Our days are as the breath
Of strangers quickly told,
An unremaining glory
Of things that soon are old.

O Thou, who canst not slumber,
Whose light grows never pale,
Teach us aright to number
Our years before they fail,
On us Thy mercy lighten
On us Thy goodness rest,
And our Thy work brighten
The hearts Thyself hast blest.

The Trysting Tree.

The winds are here, the woods are sere,
The swallows south have fled;
The beech tree in the whitethorn lane
Is robed in ruby red.
The great old beech, beneath whose boughs
We lingered, love, and told
Our first fond love and mutual vows
Ere green had changed to gold.

The kiss you gave, your whispered word,
Not e'en the wind and stream knows,
Nor sound of sighing nor of bird,
The world and all the trees.
The great old tree bends over the hedge
As I rest in its cozy bush,
What time we plighted love's long pledge
That golden even-hush.

I bore away a leaf to day,
That burned beneath the beech,
Perchance of you in days to be
To find a fairy speech.
Some day when fortune's frown is black
I will woo me with your voice
To that sweet summer trysting back,
And make my heart rejoice.

Sure other flowers of other hours
The memories will recall;
But this red leaf may wake mid grief
That dearest day of all.
That day beath the trysting tree
In summer weather blue,
When you, sweet, gave your heart to me,
And I gave mine to you.

Many of the business places in New Tipperary have been seized for debt, and it looks as though Wm. O'Brien's scheme were doomed to failure.

HINTS ABOUT HEALTH.

The Best Food for Winter.

In the logging camps, where the fiercest cold is encountered, and the hardest kind of work done, the popular food is pork and beans. Loggers never seem to tire of it, for it is eaten by them almost every day. One reason which they give for their preference for it is that it "stays by them" longer than any other kind of food. Evidently, therefore, on account of the palatability and "heartiness" these men choose this simple dish.

And yet it has more to recommend it than this. It is very nearly an ideal food for those much exposed to cold, being one of the richest in heat-producing elements. Compared with lean meat, pork and beans contain about seven times as much carbon or fuel. Roast beef is rich in warmth-giving elements and yet pork and beans are richer by at least one-third. Veal also stands high upon this list.

Man's natural appetite must inevitably prompt him to eat only what is best for him and reject that which is hurtful, even although he is unconscious of the reasons for his preferences, as is illustrated in the case of loggers. Unfortunately, however, the appetite is seldom natural; its perversion generally commences in early life.

Among the foods which furnish the most warmth, and are, therefore, the best for winter, are eggs, butter, lard, rich soups, beans, roast beef, pork, veal, poultry, wheat, rye, potatoes and milk. Toward foods of this sort all should lean in winter. Of course it would be impossible to construct a diet table for this season which would be suitable for all, for some require foods which are not only good fuel, but which are highly strengthening. As, for instance, beans, roast beef, pork, veal, etc., are rich in both heat and strengthening elements, and may well be often indulged by those who work hard with their hands. Whereas these of intellectual pursuits would need fa less of them, and their diet might properly be selected more for warmth than for strength.

How to Break Up a Cold.

As soon as chilly sensations are felt, or the cold affects the head, and there is sore throat, the victim should go home at once. With his feet in hot mustard water, he should take an old-fashioned rum sweat. This is very easily administered. Into an old teacup pour three or four table-spoonfuls of alcohol, heat it in a pan of water. Now place it under a chair having a wooden seat. Let the patient sit down upon this; fasten a couple of blankets around his neck, allowing them to fall to the floor, then light the alcohol. This treatment is by no means hard to bear. As soon as the skin becomes moist the headache is greatly relieved and breathing through the nose is easier; in fact, all the unpleasant symptoms are more or less relieved. The patient should sweat as long as he will; then, after wiping hastily and putting on a well-warmed undervest, he should get into bed and be well covered with blankets. He should continue to sweat freely during the early part of the night. Sometimes he will not do this, even after the application of the treatment advised. If he does not, he should be given ten grains of quinine. If for a day or two afterwards he eats and drinks but little, and keeps within doors, the chances are that he will have floored his cold.

Heredity and Disease.

"Do not think you are going to cough your life away because "consumption is hereditary in our family," says a famous Philadelphia physician. "Facts show that the decided majority of victims of this terrible malady are the original cases; no taint can be discovered in ancestry. The majority of consumptives, I reassert, are the first cases in the family. I have it on good authority in pulmonary maladies that decidedly the vast majority of the offsprings of consumptives finally die of other diseases. It is not to be denied that there is a law of heredity in disease. But the children predisposed to consumption, for instance, being forewarned, are forearmed to caution; taking excellent care of themselves they outlast their more thoughtless neighbors. Probably over 80 per cent of the insane are original cases; that is, in neither branch of the family, within three generations, can be found an insane ancestor. So live under no ancestral shadow. Live in your own sunshine. A merciful Creator has given us each our day. The dead can neither hinder nor help us much. We have our chance. There is, however, this curious discovery that I have made. Many people seem to actually regard such respect for their hereditary beliefs in the nature of filial piety. They think it sacrilegious to die of any but an inherited malady. They insist on it."

Work Never Kills.

An old grandma's saying is, "Work never kills." This comforting fact is carried out by the testimony of centenarians, most of whom seem to have been hard working people. The oldest woman in Pennsylvania, who recently died at the age of 105 years, had worked in early life at hookbinding and housework, and during her widowhood at professional nursing. Most old women remember with pride the housework which they have performed during their lives, and illustrate the healthfulness of housework as an occupation. Whether the women of today, who have undertaken men's occupations, will live as long the future will reveal.

Fatigue Not a Light Matter.

Fatigue should not be treated as a light matter. Women often say: "I am perfectly well, only I get tired easily." Then you are not perfectly well. You need rest, care and possibly medical treatment. Try the rest first and set your mind free from worries and restraints. With the rest take nourishing food, not tonics of necessity, but instead of waiting till luncheon take a cup of beef tea during the forenoon; between luncheon and dinner an egg lemonade or a glass of milk and a cracker. Do not exact from yourself work which you do not feel equal to; make it a rule to lie down two hours each afternoon, and go to bed early. Keep this treatment up for three months, with all the out-of-door life that you feel equal to, and you will realize what rest can do. The tired feeling means that you need rest; it is as sure an indication as that a clock needs winding when it runs down.

Big Feathers Make Fine Birds.

The biggest of all really powerful flying birds are the wandering albatross and the South American condor. Seen on the wing, or even with the wings expanded merely, both these great existing birds have a most majestic and colossal appearance. But feathers in such cases are very deceptive; they make fine birds out of very small bodies. The albatross, though its expanse of wing is said to exceed that of any other known bird, amounting sometimes to nearly 10ft from tip to tip, does not average in weight more than 15 lb. As for the condor, while he spans from wing to wing some 8ft., his length from beak to tail is only 3½ ft. and it is doubtful if he would pluck into anything corresponding to his magnificent outer show.

A Divine Theory Reduced to Practice

There is no more ennobling business than that of life insurance in heaven. By it we help to bear one another's burdens; when one man is cut down by the hand of death instead of his family being left unprovided and uncared for, thousands run to the rescue. The theory of life insurance is beautiful——it is divine and its practice unquestionably beneficient. Men of the greatest culture of the best social positions, of the highest order of intellect have expressed approval of its principles, and set an example by effecting insurance on their lives for large amounts. This example is being widely followed, as the amount of insurance written during the last three and a half years by the manufacturers life of Toronto testifies.

Gen. Booth's Scheme.

It is of interest to our Canadian farmers to know that one of the features of General Booth's great scheme for the elimination of poverty and vice from the body politic of England is the production on a large scale of poultry and eggs. His plan is three fold in its division, consisting first of the city colony, which will be a preparatory industrial training school for the farm colony, in which, again, the pupils who will be the subject of the experiment will be fitted for the third stage on their development—the colony over the sea. The city colony will be an enlargement of the actual food and shelter depots, where good food and sleeping room can be obtained for four pence, those who have not that sum being allowed an opportunity of earning it. The extension of these opportunities in the way of work shops and labor yards for making firewood, mats and sacks, etc., will be a prominent feature in the scheme. The Household Salvage brigade will collect old bones, bottles, broken victuals, grease, etc., and a certain number will serve as sandwich men. The industrial village and farm colony will receive such as are qualified, and fruit and flower raising, carpentering, the production of cereals and vegetables, brick-making and poultry and egg farming will be among the chief industries. A huge piggery for the manufacture of bacon, will dispose of much of the broken victuals, while the broken bread will make fodder for horses. The grease will go to a soap factory and so on—every detail being complete. The General is enthusiastically confident of success, but a portion of the press (the *Times* especially) thinks he is over-confident.

Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

The daughter of a Jewish merchant at Hamburg resided in Berlin with a brother, and made the acquaintance of an orthodox Christian soliciter. They fell in love with each other, but the soliciter's father made his consent dependent on the young lady's conversion to Christianity. But the father of the latter expressed a wish that his daughter should remain a Jewess, at any rate until his death. In spite of this she was baptised on a certain day of December last year, at two o'clock, immediately after which she became engaged to the soliciter. About an hour afterwards a telegram arrived from Hamburg announcing that the death of her father from an apoplectic stroke had taken place on the same day at half-past two o'clock. When the father's testament was opened it was found that besides the share of his property legally belonging to his daughter he had also bequeathed to her a legacy of 20,000 marks, under condition that she remained a Jewess till his death. Her conversion, however, having taken place half an hour before, she lost the legacy. Legal proceedings were instituted by her to dispute the validity of the clause, but they have been unsuccessful.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

Not Behind the Rest of the World in the Importance of Discoveries for the Benefit of Mankind.

The civilized world has recently been deeply agitated over the announcement that Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, had discovered a lymph for the cure of consumption. This discovery has been heralded throughout the world, and is looked upon as one of the greatest achievements of modern medical science. Of equal, if not greater importance, is a discovery made by a well-known Canadian druggist, which, while it does not pretend to cure consumption after the lungs have been affected, is offered with every confidence as a preventative of that disease. Medical testimony bears out this statement that more than two-thirds of the cases of consumption, occurring in the country annually, are of catarrhal origin. The trouble begins with a cold in the head, which the sufferer treats as a light matter, and too frequently neglects. This in time invariably develops into catarrh; the mucous membrane becomes diseased, inflammed and hardened, and there is a profuse discharge of watery and poisonous matter from the nostrils or else the poisonous secretions become clogged and hardened. In either case the breath is inhaled over this poisonous matter, and produces baleful results. The inflammation gradually extends to the bronchial tubes, and thence to the lungs, which, already poisoned and weakened by the foul breath inhaled, are ripe for that dread disease—consumption, which ends in death. A remedy that will prevent these disastrous consequences must be regarded as a boon to mankind, and, as already stated, such a remedy has been discovered by a Canadian druggist. There is no case of cold in the head which it will not instantly relieve and permanently cure. Do not, for an instant, neglect a cold in the head, for by its prompt treatment, you will prevent its developing into catarrh—the second stage on the road to th grave. If, however catarrh has already developed, the use of this great remedy will prove equally beneficial, as it affords speedy relief, and will effect a certain cure, even in the most aggravated cases, if persistently used. It removes the secretions, frees the clogged nostrils, and sweetens the breath, stops the inflammation and thus saves the lungs and prevents the disease developing into consumption. This great discovery is known and sold throughout the country under the name of Nasal Balm. It is a positive and certain cure, and the thousands of testimonials in the hands of the proprietors prove that it is all they claim for it. It is sold by all dealers, and every sufferer from cold in the head or catarrh should use it.

PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS.

The great frequency with which pale, sallow and enfeebled girls are met now-a-days is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present generation are not the healthy, robust, rosy lassies their mothers and grandmothers were before them. Their complexion is pale and sallow or waxy in appearance, and they are the victims of heart palpitation, ringing noises in the head, cold hands and feet, often fainting spells, racking headaches, backaches, shortness of breath, and other distressing symptoms. All these betoken chlorisis or anæmia—or in other words a watery or impoverished condition of the blood, which is unable to perform its normal functions, and unless speedily enriched with those natural remedies which give redness to the blood corpuscles, organic disease and an early grave is the inevitable result. Is not this prospect sufficient to cause the gravest alarm? Mothers are your daughters suffering from any of the symptoms indicated above, or from any of the irregularities incident to the critical period in their lives? If they are, as you value their lives do not delay in procuring a remedy that will save them. Delays in such cases are not only dangerous, but positively criminal. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a remedy compounded especially to meet such cases. These pills are not a patent medicine, but a remedy prepared with the greatest care from the formula of an experienced physician, who has used it for years in his daily practice with unvarying success. These pills are especially rich in those constituents which stimulate the blood and give it that rich, red color necessary to preserve health and life. They are in all cases a never-failing blood-builder and nerve tonic, acting upon the system in a natural manner and restoring health and strength to all who suffer from a watery or depraved condition of the blood or from any of those weaknesses peculiar to females. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., is seriously ill.

If your children suffer with "snuffles" use Nasal Balm. It will give instant relief and save the little ones much suffering. Sold by all dealers. Try it.

Riots were caused by the railway strikers at Greenock and Perth on Saturday night.

Ladies who suffer from foul breath, the result of catarrh or cold in the head can obtain speedy relief by the use of Nasal Balm. It never fails. Try it.

The Fools Not all Dead Yet.

Even a blind man can see that more clear than daylight, or else why should so many ontin ue to use ill-smelling, oily, and often useless preparations for the relief of pain, when a preparation just as cheap, elegant, more powerful, and penetrating as Nerviline is can be purchased from any dealer in medicine? Nerviline cures instantly aches and pains. Nerviline is the most efficacious remedy for internal pains. Nerviline applied externally subdues the most intense pain almost at once.

He who determines to love only those who are faultless will soon find himself alone.

Pigmies vs. Giants.

Lilliputian as they are in size (being no larger than mustard seeds), they achieve results that their Brobdingnagian opponents utterly fail in. Wonder to the efficacy of the powerful pellets known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, compared with that of their gigantic competitors, the old-style pill. Try the little giants, when dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, biliousness, or any kindred ills assail you, and you'll make no mistake—they'll disappear at once.

Go tell it, ye breezes, from desert to sea,
The "Prescription" has triumphed, fair woman is free!

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one princely remedy above all others! Made expressly for women, it is adapted to her special needs, and fulfils every requirement.

No condition so critical as to defy it!
No emergency so great as to baffle it!

As a woman's restorative and regulator, the "Favorite Prescription" is master of the situation. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases, or money paid for it returned. The only medicine for women sold *on trial!*

No man is matriculated to the art of life till he has been well tempted.

The Witty Irishman.

when told by a doctor that his liver was almost gone, said, "Faith, it's glad I am, it's allers bothered me!"

The liver, more than other any organ, is the index of the body. With a morbid liver the whole system is out of gear! Most powerful for the restoration of this "citadel of health," is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its action is direct, prompt, effectual. Recommended by eminent physicians, it has gained a universal reputation as the "Great Liver Regulator!" "Cures the liver, and you cure many ills! The "Golden Medical Discovery," is *warranted* in all cases of liver disease and blood disorders to benefit or cure, or money promptly and cheerfully returned.

No man for any considerable period can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude without finally getting bewildered as to which may be true.

For Lung Diseases only these Emulsions which are scientifically prepared can expect to succeed. SLOCUM'S CONCENTRATED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, compounded at their manufactory in Toronto, Ont., has, from the start, won a place in public confidence which surpasses any success achieved by a like preparation. It is handled by all druggists.

Pleasures are not of such a solid nature that we can dive into them; we must merely skim over them. They resemble those boggy lands over which we must run lightly, without stopping to put down our feet.

Recommended to Sufferers.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum Price 15 cents.

Health and a vigorous appetite regained, by using Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum. A delicious and healthful confection. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners. 5 cents.

NOTICE.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

The Head Surgeon

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, On. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

A.P. 540.

FOR SALE, a patent "Scoop." It is a valuable patent, superior to anything of its kind. Address INVENTORS UNION, Toronto, Ont.

CATARRH CURED FREE for testimonial after cure. Address THE GERMICIDE CO., Toronto, Ont.

CANCER Book free. G. H. MCMICHAEL, M.D. of Niagara Falls, Ont.

A VALUABLE PATENT ON PENHOLDER recently granted for sale. Address, INVENTORS UNION, Toronto.

ASTHMA Dr. TAFT'S ASTHMALENA CURED FREE THEOR. TAFT BROS. M'F'G CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

RUBBER STAMPS STENCILS BADGES BURNING BRANDS CHECKS STEEL NAME STAMPS LETTER PUNCHES

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Finest Tea Cannisters

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THE RED RIVER VALLEY in North Dakota offers fine inducements to new settlers. Close to markets, schools, churches, etc. Write to or J. M. Hukins, G. P. & T. A. G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn., or J. M. HUCKINS, Toronto, Ont., for maps, books, etc.

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY.

Dawson's Chocolate Creams.

Sold by all Druggists, 25c a box.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.

AGENTS should drop everything and sell TALMAGE'S LIFE OF CHRIST, entitled, "From Manger to Throne." Over 200 quarto pages; 400 illustrations from great paintings; and a Panoramic picture in colors, ten feet in length, of Jerusalem on the day of Crucifixion. Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory to agents. Address, for terms, WM. BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto Ont.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a Blood Builder, Tonic and Reconstructor, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from Poor and Watery Blood, or from Vitiated Humors in the Blood, and also invigorate and Build up the Blood and System, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a Specific Action on the Sexual System of both men and women, restoring Lost Vigor and correcting all Irregularities and Suppressions.

EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take them. Pills. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these Pills. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These Pills will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
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WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the thrust and chest and for the voice. Unequalled.

R. & T. W. stamped on each drop.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

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PANTS $3 TO ORDER

Send three cent stamp, for samples and self measurement blanks. With these tapes you can measure if you mention this paper

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NOW READY. MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION

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"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ⓘ

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We are prepared to furnish Berry Baskets, Tree Tags, Pot Labels, etc. Tags and labels are printed and waterproof and will last till the tree bears, at the very lowest prices. Write us for prices.

TARBOX BROS., 72 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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NEW TOWNS 100 or more along the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Write E. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn., or J. M. HUCKINS Toronto, Ont., for books, maps, etc.

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Manufacturers of all kinds Domestic Cigars, including

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FITS Send at once for a FREE BOTTLE and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a sure and radical cure and is positive for all forms of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, as no ingredients drugs are used in its preparation. I will send it free to any sufferer who has consumption if they will send me their Post Office Address. Respectfully, DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

CURED

Very Beneficial to Health.

I take pleasure in stating that the St. Leon Mineral Water I have used has been very beneficial to my health. The saline properties of the water seem to invigorate the whole system. I can recommend it to general health. D. H. Reid & Co., 237 University street.

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EASY TO USE.

They are Fast.
They are Beautiful.
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SOAP WON'T FADE THEM.

Have YOU used them; if not, try and be convinced.

One Package equal to two of any other make.

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THE LADIES' FRIEND. THE PAIN DESTROYER.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Used Internally & Externally. Prices, 50c. & $1. Sizes. POND'S EXTRACT Co., New York & London.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Strengthens and stimulates. Forms stnew and muscle. Gives solidity and soundness to the constitution.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 27TH, 1890.

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GENTS,—I did a splendid fall trade with your 20 inch standard Chopper It satisfies my best expectations. I have 20 tons of chop (toll) to sell It is worth, delivered at Ottawa, $27.00 per ton. Yours truly,
CHESTER SPEARMAN.

12th Jan., 1891.

CIRCULARS of Iron Plate Mills, admit that plates cost 1c for every 5 bushels ground; actual experience makes it about 1c to 2 or 3 bushels; usual price for grinding is 3c per bushel; so that iron plates cost 15 to 33⅓; absorbing all the profits of grinding.

For best French Buhr Grinders, address

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—"At Homes" are in order now.

—Election matters are discussed in all quarters.

—Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp returned from Winnipeg yesterday.

—We have not heard of any opposition to the Hon. E. Dewdney.

—Mr. Jagger got his curtains returned, the result of using THE PROGRESS.

—J. Hewgill, Esq., of Moosomin, is Returning Officer at the coming election.

Mr. George K. Leeson and wife, of Calgary, spent a few days in town the guests of Mr. James Scott.

—There will be no contest in Western Assiniboia. Mr. Davin will be elected by acclamation.

—Miss Scott returned home on Tuesday last from an extended visit to Calgary and other points west.

—Mr. A. M. McLane is buying quite a quantity of wheat now, and business in town has considerably improved in consequence.

—We think the school board acted wisely in having the new ventilator put on, and we defy any one to say it is more for ornament than use.

—Mr. D. McMullen, who had his feet frozen last week, was sent to Medicine Hat Hospital on Tuesday. It is feared he will loose a portion of one foot.

—Messrs. MacCaul, Sperling and Dickson, Mrs. Osler, the Misses Sheppard and Mr and Mrs. Cameron attended the Citizens' Ball at Regina on Monday night.

—The people of the north will be pleased to know that Messrs. Leeson & Scott will hereafter run the mail to Touchwood once a week, commencing on the 13th.

—Rev. Mr. Tozeland will be at Wolseley on Sunday, holding official quarterly meetings, consequently there will be no service in the Methodist church in the evening.

A very interesting lecture and Magic Lantern Exhibition was given in the McManus Hall, on Thursday night last, by the Rev. F. V. Baker. The house was well filled with an appreciative audience.

—Mrs. Axford, Mrs. Brydon, Mrs. W. Clark, and Mrs. McEwen will give a Social in aid of the Presbyterian church in McManus Hall, on Friday, Feb. 13th, at 8 p.m., to which the public are cordially invited. Admission, 25 cents.

—The following prominent gentlemen paid Qu'Appelle a visit last week: Archibald McDonald, Esq., Wm. Sutherland, M. L. A., Fort Qu'Appelle; A. G. Thorburn, M. L. A. Broadview; J. Hewgill, S. I., Moosomin; C. Watson, manager Electric Light Co., Calgary.

—Our school is giving an entertainment on Friday evening, 20th inst., to which the public are invited. The programme will be the one given last week, with a few changes. No admission fee is charged. The parents assisted so materially at the last, the school now gives this one by way of returning the compliment.

—The Methodist Quarterly Board of this mission met in the church at Qu'Appelle on Monday afternoon last. Besides other business, it was decided to hold a tea-meeting on the 26th inst., in aid of the Parsonage fund. A committee of ladies was appointed to make the preparations. As all the appointments are interested in this fund, no doubt there will be a large attendance both from town and country.

—The pupils of the public school gave what they called a trial entertainment in the school house, on Friday night last. The trustees and a few invited guests only being present. The entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, songs, etc., which was followed by a social supper in which the visitors took a very active part. It was a most decided success and reflected the greatest credit on both children and teachers.

—Messrs. Sperling & Hawkes have purchased the stock of Messrs. W. & P. Dickson general merchants of Balgonie and will hereafter carry on the business. They will buy grain, do chopping and be in a position to supply their customers in all lines of goods. We cannot see why a good business cannot be done at Balgonie as the country around is well settled and we bespeak for these gentlemen prosperity in their new ventures.

A CASH PRIZE.

The proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters will give a prize of Five Dollars for the cleverest and best essay, (not to exceed 100 words), upon the merits of B.B.B. as a cure for disease. The competition will close Jan. 1st, '91, after which the successful essay will be published, (with the author's name if desired). They will also pay $1 each for any of the essays they may select and publish. No restrictions. Try your skill, and address,

T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of regular meeting of the council of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, held in McLane's hall on Monday, the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1891.

Present: J. R. Brown, chairman; Councillors Smith, Caldwell, Bunn.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS

From John Weal, re statute labor.

From John Weal, re taxes for 1890, asking for extension of time till the end of June, to pay taxes. Referred to council.

From Geo. C. D. Edmunds, re balance salary and burying dead horse, 75 cents.

From G. H. V. Bulyea, treasurer statement of cash in hand. Referred to committee on finance, assessment and safety.

From J. C. Starr, application for assessor for the current year at a salary of $75. Referred to council.

On motion of J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Caldwell, the council adjourned till 1.30 o'clock p.m.

1.30 o'clock p. m., council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: J. R. Brown, chairman; Councillors Caldwell, Smith, Milliken, Bunn, Fraser, Hawkes.

Report of committee on finance, assessment and safety:

We, your committee on finance, assessment and safety, beg to report as follows:

The Treasurer reports the following amounts on hand at this date:

School No. 2	$ 151.96
School No. 61	75.75
School No. 174	22.64
Mill Bonus	564.36
General Fund	223.63
Total	$1038.34

We would recommend that the account of G. C. D. Edmunds for $1.25 be paid.

We would also recommend that the account of clerk for 70 cents, for expenditure re statute labor charged on collector's roll be paid.

We would also recommend that the treasurer be paid $8.82, that being four per centum for adjusting $220.40 of back taxes to their proper accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. BUNN,
Chairman.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. Fraser, that the report of the committee on finance, assessment and safety be received and adopted, and the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to sign cheques in payment of the several accounts stated therein. Carried.

COMMUNICATION

From G. S. Davidson, re Immigration buildings. Referred to council.

Report of special committee for securing a hall for council meetings. To the municipal council of South Qu'Appelle.

We, your committee on securing a hall to meet in for the year 1891, beg to report as follows:

(1st) We can get the immigrant hall for the sum of $30 per annum.

(2nd) We can have the use of the town school house every Saturday free, with one exception, which is to find the wood for our use.

(3rd) Mr. A. M. McLane offers us the hall in which we now meet at an annual rent of $30.

The third offer, we, your committee on securing a hall recommend accepting.

J. H. FRASER,
Chairman of Committee.

Report was referred to council.

Report of committee on roads and bridges.

To chairman and members of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

Your committee on roads and bridges would report that the stone work required to be done on dam between sections 28 and 29 in township 16 16, has been completed as per contract, and would recommend that the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid R. Elliott for the same, being the amount guaranteed by the council of 1890 for the said work.

J. H. FRASER,
Chairman of Committee.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. Caldwell, that the report of the committee on roads and bridges be adopted, and the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to issue a cheque for $25 in payment thereof. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the request of John Weal re unperformed statute labor be not granted. Carried.

Moved by J. B. Milliken, seconded by J. Smith, that John Weal be given to the fifteenth day of June, 1891, to pay his taxes, and the collector be notified accordingly. Lost.

Moved by J. B. Hawkes, seconded by J. Smith, that J. C. Starr be appointed assessor for the current year at a salary of $65.

Moved in amendment by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the council advertise for an assessor at a salary of $50. Lost.

Original motion put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hawkes, that Mr. Brydon be appointed auditor for the current year at a salary of $10, he to make a supplementary audit when the collector returns the roll to treasurer. Carried.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the chairman appoint two members of the council to act with himself in securing the arrears list of taxes from Sheriff Benson, and if necessary to take legal proceedings to obtain the said lists. J. R. Bunn and J. Caldwell were then appointed as such committee. Carried.

Moved by J. Smith, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the sum of $15 be placed in the hands of Councillor Smith, to be appropriated for the benefit of John Dean, who has been visited by serious sickness in his family. Carried.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the chairman and clerk are hereby authorized to sign cheques on treasurer in favor of the trustees of the several school districts (on their demands) for the amounts that may be to their credit in the hands of the treasurer. Carried.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. Smith, that the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to issue and sign a cheque in favor of J. F. Cates, collector, for the sum of $75, upon the certificate of the chairman of the committee on finance, assessment and safety that his roll has been duly returned. Carried.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. Smith, that the chairman appoint three members of the council as a committee on by-laws. Carried.

Messrs. Caldwell, Hawkes and Fraser were duly appointed as such committee.

On motion of J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Caldwell, the council adjourned till 6.45 p.m.

6.45 p. m., council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: J. R. Brown, chairman; Councillors Milliken, Bunn, Hawkes, Smith, Caldwell, Fraser.

On motion of J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. B. Hawkes, the council went into committee of the whole on by-laws, J. Caldwell in the chair.

Committee rose, council resumed, chairman in the chair.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. B. Hawkes, that the time for the return of the collector's roll to the treasurer be extended to the first day of March, A. D. 1891. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the clerk communicate with G. S. Davidson, M. L. A., and inform him that the council have decided not to accept the offer of the commissioner re the immigration buildings.

Moved by J. B. Hawkes, seconded by J. B. Milliken, that Mr. McLane's offer for the use of hall for council purposes for 1891, be accepted, viz: $30.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. Smith, that the following Councillors be and are hereby appointed the court of revision for the assessment for 1891: Messrs. J. B. Hawkes, J. R. Bunn, J. B. Milliken, J. H Fraser, J. R. Brown.

By-law amending by-law No. 1, by-law appointing Wm. Brydon auditor, by law appointing Joseph C. Starr assessor, by-law appointing road overseer, were read a first, second and third time, passed and numbered.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

A. E. Webb, of Carberry, now visiting in Owen Sound, sends us an account of an interview with a gentleman who was born on the 14th day of April, 1783, and should he live until next April, he will be 108 years of age. Like most men who live past the allotted three score and ten years, he had not a tooth to bite a crust, and his head was as bald as the palms of his hands, but now his teeth are protruding through the gums like that of an eighteen months child, and his head has a lovely curly covering like a fleece of a merino, while his eyes have gained their second sight. Few of us have had the privilege of seeing, much less of reading the bible to a centenarian.

—Mr. John Hislop, township secretary of Ancaster, Ont., was wantonly murdered on Jan. 27th, at his home near Ancaster Village, by two masked men, who entered the house with the object of robbery. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hislop were awakened by a hammering noise at the back door, and Mr. Hislop got up, and, taking a chair in his hands went to investigate the cause. Shortly after going out the ruffian shot Mr. Hislop in the breast, from the effects of which he expired. The men then entered, and while one held a revolver over the wife and daughter the other ransacked the house, but did not succeed in getting very much money. They then left the house and drove off in a buggy. The police are on their track, but have not yet succeeded in securing the rascals.

KEEP OFF THE CHAPS.

Wet wintry weather causes chapped hands, sore throat, croup, colds, pain in the chest, swellings, etc., for which a certain cure exists in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best pain expeller for internal or external use. Keep it on hand in case of emergences. Every bottle is a little giant in curative power.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
1 to 2 bottles of B.B.B. will cure Bilious ness.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.
1 to 4 bottles of B.B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
1. to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
1. to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.

In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

TENDERS will be received by the Department of the Interior up to the 31st March next, for the purchase *en bloc* of the following lands at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, formerly reserved for Mounted Police purposes, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon, viz.:—

The East half of Section 16, Township 16, Range 23, West 1st P. M., the North-West quarter of Section 18 in the same Township, the North-West quarter and Legal subdivisions 4, 5, and 6 of Section 19 in the same Township, the South-West quarter of Section 22 in the same Township, the East half of Section 24 in Township 16, Range 24 West 1st P. M., and the South half of Section 27 in the same Township, containing about 1,560 acres, more or less.

The tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for the amount offered.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order.

JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 28th January, 1891. 14-19

WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned is prepared to pay the highest market price for all grades of wheat delivered at his warehouse, Qu'Appelle Station.

tf A. M. McLANE.

NOTICE

To Ratepayers of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 14th inst., I will destrain for all unpaid taxes.

The ratepayers will please attend to the payment of the taxes at once and

SAVE EXPENSES.

J. F. CATES.
Collector of the Municipality of
13-14 South Qu'Appelle.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to pay their accounts on or before the Fifteenth of February as I intend moving away from Town.

All accounts not paid on that date will be put in the hands of my solicitor and his charges will be added to all accounts.

JAMES McEWEN.
January 19, 1891. 11-13

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person selling or giving, directly or indirectly, any kind of Intoxicating Liquor to Indians, either on or off their Reserves, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, being liable to a fine of $300.00 and to six months imprisonment. One half of the fine imposed is payable to the informer.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 15th December, 1890.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,
Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

G. H. V. BULYEA
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Insurance & General Agent,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Flour & Feed, Etc.
Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ
In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

R. B. FERGUSON,
THE JEWELLER
QU'APPELLE,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Call and See for Yourselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly done and all work guaranteed.

NEW BAKERY.
A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE.
BREAD! FRUITS!
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

The New School
BOOKS
At Publisher's Prices.
WM. BRYDON,
Druggist and Chemist.

Winnetka Milling Co,
HEDNESFORD, P.O.,
REGINA.

RECOGNIZING the great disadvantages under which the Farmers of the Regina District labor, owing to the want of milling facilities, and other causes, John W. Harrison, Edward Day Wilson and William Henry Hicks beg to announce that they are erecting and will in a few days commence running a

GRIST MILL,

Capacity from 30 to 40 barrels a day, and hope by prompt attention to business, moderate charges and square dealing to merit and receive a fair amount of support from the class in whose interests the venture has been made.

TERMS:—Cash, or if 1st Class Wheat Teil at door of mill.

MEALS:—25 cents each; Breakfast at 6, a.m., Dinner at 12 noon, Supper at 6, p.m., Stabling and Bunk-room free.

Hay and Oats at the usual prices.

Dated at Winnetka, Sec. 10, Tp. 20, R. 17 West 2nd Principal Meridian, Jan. 26, 1891.

PISO'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION

R. JOHNSTON,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.
DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,
Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable
First Class Rigs.
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

BROWN'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions of the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Diseases of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flutterings of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility and these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto

NOTICE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TRADERS, Manufacturers and Owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an inspector or assistant inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act or who refuses to produce the whole of his weights and measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an inspecting officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of weights, measures and weighing machines when paying inspects to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O. 6" with the words "Original for the Trader" printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped, and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly the value and amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

2. Owners and holders of these official certificates are specially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to pasteard them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done, for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an inspector or assistant inspector may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

BALGONIE ALIVE!

Everything New & Cheap.

COMPLETE LINES OF

Dry Goods, Cothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Hardware.

Chopping Done and Grain Bought at Market Prices

DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SPERLING & HAWKES.

BIG RUSH!

C. G. BOOTH,

Has Received a Carload of A No. 1 Flour

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

An Early Call is Solicited.

STAND ON QU'APPELLE STREET.

HARRY McINTOSH. ASA McINTOSH.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Qu'Appelle Station, - - N.W.T.

McINTOSH BROS., Props.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NOW SELLING
AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

BURDOCK PILLS
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE
THE BEST.
D. M. Ferry & Co's
Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced
SEED ANNUAL
for 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address
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WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
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BELLS
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORM SASH!

J. H. MacCAUL
QU'APPELLE